## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

The Rush of Commerce Across the Isthmus of Panama.

### ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN PERU.

Canseco Proclaimed President by the Rebels Under the Constitution of 1860.

Important Treaty Between Mosquera

The steamer Arizona, Captain Maury, from Aspinwall October 13, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The ollowing is the list of specie per Arizons:-

#HOM SAN FNANCISCO.
\*anama R. R. Co... 330 734
\*Ugeno Keily & Co.128,000
\*abhey, Morgan & S. I. Isaaca & Asch. 1,200
\*Co....... 115,790. Ribon & Munor..... 505

CHILE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Reports Relative to the Hostile Spanish Fleet-National Independence Day-Dulness

In removing goods. In anticipation of the enemy's early appearance the neutral men of-war are assembling, and there are already three English frigates in the bay. The United States ship Nyack is here, and Admiral Dahlgren is expected to arrive in a day or two with the flagship Powhattan. The other vessels of the squadron are in Peruvian waters, and will all join the Admiral as soon as the Spanish fleet reaches the Pacific.

#### PERU.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

the steamship Meteor was allowed to proceed with the troops, as it is understood that the rebels expect to seize the transport upon her arrival at Islay and turn her prow toward (aliao, after she receives on board the ability of Usarteche to frustrate this plot; but notwithstanding the peculiar attachment of this officer to the

ability of Ugarteche to frustrate this plot; but notwithstanding the peculiar attachment of this officer to the
cause of Prado, he may be unable to overcome the opposition of his subordinates if they resolve to betray the
government. This identical game has been played upon
two former obcasions within may recollection of Peru;
consequently the first intelligence from the expedition
was looked forward to with dread forebodings.

It has become known that the Spanish government is
auxiously expecting the overthrow of Frado. The cause
of the long-continued inactivity of the Spanish fleet is
auxiously expecting the overthrow of Frado. The cause
of the long-continued inactivity of the Spanish fleet is
thus explained. The Spanish government is aware that
if Peru is left alone she will voluntarily eject Prado
from the palace—which means from the Presidency
and to have this end accomplished the fleet of Admiral
Nufnez remains idle. If the latter had renewed the attack on the alies Peru would now have been consolidated. Remove the fear of an attack by the fleet, and
she is at once thrown into civil commotion. The chances
are, that these disorders will culminate in the overthrow of Prado; and the strongest, best, and most capabie man to oppose the Spanish aggressions will have
disappeared from the area. "Left Peru alone, for a
time," says Spain, "and she will herself open the road
to easy conquest." There is logic in this, and after Prado
is burled from power, and a man of a weak, vaciliating
character, like Pezet, is installed in the White House of
Lima, there will doubless be signs of activity on the
part of the Spanish fleet. Spain may then be able to
make her own terms with Peru, as she did under the
auspices of Piazon three years ago.

There have been several arrivals from the coast, but
no mails have been several arrivals from the coast, but
no mails have been several arrivals from the coast,
the only inference we can draw from the suspension of
communication with the interior is that some kind of
gueril

war times.

The United States steamer Wateree takes a number of discharged saliers for the United States.

The Suwanee is on her way hither to relieve the Bactoni. The latter will join Dahleren at Callac.

Troops Turning Against Prado-The Church Made Responsible for the Arequipa Riot Damages-Bandits on the Rampage Around Lium and Callao-English Steamers to Ply

Around the Straits. Lnts, Sept. 28, 1867. After several unsuccessful attempts another revolu-tion is fairly under weigh in this country, and the present government is beginning to tremble for fear that it may have to follow the fate of its predecessor. As might be expected, the city of Arequips was the first to open the ball. The steamer that arrived here on the 26th inst. brought us the news that the same battailon that so successfully sustained the government of Prado on the 12th and 18th inst. on the 28th turned scalnst him Kill-11th and 12th inst. on the 22d turned against him, killing their colonel, Daniel Gines, and taking possession of the city. They then proclaimed the former Second Vice President, Pedro Diez Canseco, and the constitu-tion of 1869. When the steamer left Yslay no one had arrived at that place from Arequipa, and so the particulars of the affair were not known. The proclamation of Canseco, which was telegraphed to Yslay, is

as follows:—
Propo Diez Carreco, second Vice-President of the
Rapublic exchanged with the executive power.
Whereas, The armed force of this city accepting the
procise action of the people of this date, that the constiutional regimen and the authority under it shall be reestablished, decread:—
ARHOLE J. The assettened and aworn constitution of
the year 1800, snall be declared in full force.
ART. 2. I take charge of the executive power that the
people have conferred on me in the constitution.
The General Minister is charged with the execution of
this decree, and will order it to be published immediately
and put in circulation.

See got in circulation.

Given in the house of government, in the city Arequips, the 22d day of September, A. D. 18d7.

PEDRO DIEZ CANSECO.

JEAN M. POMAR, General Minister.

On the news being known here the government im

for sea, which was done, and she left the same night

### COLOMBIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

of the Different Lines.
PANAMA, Oct. 13, 1867.

The rapidity with which this terrestrial sphere is being crossed and cut up by steamboat, railroad and telegraphic lines is almost beyond the comprehension of the steamships centring at Panama is a wonderful illustra-tion of the rapid development of commerce within the last fifteen years. In 1850 the arrival of a steamer was an infrequent event from ports other than those of New an intrequent event from ports other than those of New York and San Francisco; in 1867 it is a daily occurrence. Three lines to Europe, one to New York, one to San Francisco, one to Contral America, one to the South Pacific and a line to Australa-sia are in the high tide of success, while a number of side lines in the West Indies, having Aspinwall for their principal port, are doing a prosperous inter-colonial business. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company—running steamers constwise from here to Chile—have concluded to establish a new line from Valparaiso to Liverpool, England, and, with this object in view, have asked a subsidy from the Chilean government. The vessels are to leave Valparaiso monthly, ment. The vessels are to leave Valparaiso monthly, and, touching at the Chilean colony in the Stratts, at Rio Janeiro, and perhaps at other intermediate ports, will reach England in about forty days. The object of the English directors in establishing this line is said to be to discourage the General Transatiantic Company from running their threatened opposition from Panama to Valparaiso. This Transatiantic Company is the same that runs those fine stemmers from Brest to New York and from H. Nazaire to Apparaish. The government inspector has said to the numerous of the company: spector has said to the managers of the company:—
"We wish you to establish a line of steamers in the

Pacific, and will liberally subsidize such a line from Passens to Vapperson." The French directors reply to the effect that they don't wish to oppose the English sompany now mest-spilling the trade of that route, as the two companies are in good fellowship together.

"But you most," says the inspector. "His Majesty desires it." From this fan there is no appeal. But the story says that crafty John Bull steps in here and says

desures it." From this flat there is no appeal. But the story says that crafty John Bull steps in here and says to Crapean, "Becure your subsidy and employ our company to run the steamers." "Might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb," says Crapean; "and if the Emperor subsidizes our company to do the work we will bed on to the spoils ourselves."

It is expected that the French steamers will begin running this winter. To defeat this plan, therefore, the Steam Navigation Company hays decided to run a line directly from the Pacific coast to England, carrying freight at a cheaper rate than it is now taken via Fanama. But I think the company have reckoned without their host, as by withdrawing freight from this route and starting it in a new channel, they must encounter the opposition of the Panama Bailroad Company. As perfect harmony with the latter concern is essential to the success of all steamship lines converging here, it is surmisable that the English company will damage themselves more than they will the General Transatiantic people.

A short review of the various lines of steamers converging here may notifie unliteresting to the readers of the Hararb. First and foremost in the list is the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, shout which little news can be told. It is too well known to the travelling public to require more than a brief notice here. The arrangements of this company for the transfer of passengers arross the Isthmus are most admirable. For instance, if one of their ships arrives on either side at six o'dicek in the morning the passengers, mails and its freight are at one landed and embewhed on board the care, and by six P. M., or in twelve hours from the time of the ship's arrangements of this company for the transfer of passengers are most and can may be. It frequently occurs that one thousand paskages of bagge, three hundred bags of mails and a hundred paskages of fast recipils are thus transferred in the hours, without any extraordinary effort on the part of the officers of the company. The bulk

Secret Treaty Celebrated Between the Gov-

ARTICLE I. The government of Peru cedes to that of Colombia all the rights which it has obtained to various material and vessels of war in the United States of America and Europe, that the inter may carry out for its own account the contracts of sale and perchase and obtain for itself the said material and vessels and arm and man the latter for its service as national vessels.

ART. 2. The funds which Peru has advanced on account of these contracts are also coded to the government of the United States of Colombia, to be given in payment to the contracts of said vessels and material of war, and wha ever may be necessary besides for the realization of the contracts, as soon as possible, will be furnashed; so that the vessels of Colombia may be ready before the month of January, 1867, when the treaties celebrated by the American Congress are to be exchanged at Lima.

ART. 3. The Colombian government agrees to pay for the said vessels the sun paid by Peru, and that which the latter has still to furnish according to this contract, and for that purpose hypothecates all its revenues, shares and rights and the disposable public lands, the benefits derived from the interoceanic revenue and the Buenaventura road, in which it has an interest of \$1,000,000.

ART. 4. If by any accident the colombian government should be obliged to dispose of the said material and vessels of war, the government for the same as they have been contracted for by Colombia without making any charge for wear or damage obtained in the service. In this case the government of Peru agrees to receive them in payment for the same as they have been contracted for by Colombia that of my have been contracted for by Colombia without making any charge for wear or damage obtained in the service. In this case the government of Peru agrees to be delivered, at its own risk, &c.

ART. 5. The government of Peru agrees to permit the Peruvian naval office rs who wish to enser the colombia not that of Colombia may choose to augment.

ART. 6. The government of Peru ag

vessels and mater at of war as they may need to dispose of.

The above treaty to be ratified by both governments within ninety days if possible.

FROILAN LAGARCHA, See'y Treasury, Colombia. RUDECINO LOFEZ, Secretary War, Colombia. MANUEL FREFYRE, Peruvian Minister at Bogota. Made in duplicate at Bogota. August 28, 1866.

The above has been disapproved by the present government of Colombia, and in the resolutions disapproving the same is the following:—6. The government of the United States of America is to be specially informed of the celebration of the secret treaty, its antecedents, circumstances and results, expressing, at the same time. circumstances and results, expressing, at the same time, the sentiment which acts so susceptible of an inter-pretation contrary to the loyalty due from the Colompretation contrary to the loyalty due from the Colom-bian government to the American people and govern-ment, have caused the former, and that the same should have been executed by the public officials of this country is contravention of national

of this country is contravention of national law. The same government also to be advised that the steamer Rayo, formerly R. R. Cuyler, which is at present in one of the Colombian ports, in consequence of the above treaty will be taken to New York, from whence she was brought, as soon as possible, to be delivered there to the government of Peru, that the covernment of the United States may act as it thinks just in the case.

The government of Peru to be advised of these resolutions.

#### THE HOOSICK TUNNEL DISASTER.

Full Particulars of the Sad Affair-Names of the Killed-The Heroism of a Survivor-The Cause of the Explosion Unknown-Henvy Loss of Property and Obstruction of Work, (Correspondence Springheid Republican, Oct. 22.] NORTH ADAMS, Oct. 20-P. M. The community of this place, have been borrified by

for it was rather that than an explosion, was, no one can say, or with any certainty even guess. Those who were present do not pretend to be able to give any explanation. It might have been caused by a leakage, or by the accumulation of dampness in the long disused meter, combined with other circumstances, but it is plain, however, that no possible wisdom could have foreseen or forestalled the accident.

Attempts will be begun at once to recover the bodies, though it is doubtful if they succeed for a considerable length of time. The water is cone antly growing deeper in the bottom of the water is cone antly growing deeper in the bottom of the shaft, and there is no means of pumping it out. In t me the bodies would rie of their own accord, but most or them are probably buried, or at least partially so, and held down by the stone, iron, &c., that fell upon them. It is proposed to lower a coat tomorrow and grapple for them, and some that are not borne down by too great a weight may perhaps be recovered in this way.

The loss by destruction of property cannot as yet be determined, but it is very beavy, and it will seriously retard the progress both of the shaft itself and to some extent of the nume. Besides the builting, a large and powerful engine and all the peculiar marbinery necessary to carry on the work and which must have necessitated an immense ontiley of money to procure and put in working order, have been utterly destroyed. To replace what has been consumed and bring matiers to their former conditions and get the work again under headway will require the labor of months.

### THE TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW HAVEN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Probable Suspension of Exercises at Yale College. New Havas, Oct. 21, 1867.

We understand that the increase of the typhoid fever in New Haven has caused the Faculty of Yale College in New Haven has caused the Faculty of Yale College seriously to consider the expediency of temporarily suspending the College exercises, and for a short time dismissing the students. A death occurred last week in the junior class, and several other cases are reported as very serious. Many members of this class have left for their homes with supposed symptoms of the fever, and there is a great deal of sickness throughout the other classes. It would reflect great credit on the Faculty to there is a great deal of sickeess throughout the other classes. It would reflect great credit on the Faculty to take this step, and the people of the town are anxious for them to do so, as it is considered the safest way of arresting the further apread of the epidemic. It is a bad thing that the fever should have broken out in the College dormitories, as many of the rooms are on the ground floor and have been unanimously condemed by physicisms and others as damp and unhealthy, the very places to receive and germinate the seeds of this fever.

THE CHOLERA AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD. Thirteen Denths on Board the United States
Ship Petomac.
[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

PRILADELPHIA Oct. 22, 1867.

The Seening Telegraph reports a disease resembling the Asiatic cholera having broken out at the Navy Yard on Saturday, since which time thirteen deaths have occurred. The outbreak of the disease was on board the receiving ship Potomac. .

The first death on board the Potomac occurred on

Saturday, and symptoms of the disease were at once pronounced by physicians on board the vessel and in the yard to be those of Asiatic cholera. Since then about forty of the men on the Potomac have been affected more or less by the disease, and thirteen deaths have already occurred.

Those who have fallen victims to the scourge are as

follows:--Frank Wood, wardroom cook; William Mc-Clellan, scaman; Conrad Muller, landsman recruit;

Clellan, seaman; Conrad Muller, Isndeman recruit; Lewis Rochler, landsman recruit; Richard Toler, steerage stewart; John Waterman, landsman recruit; Charles H. Rossen, landsman recruit; John G. Fell, landsman recruit; Moore Vernou, surgeon's steward; Corporal Van Zandt, marine; Joseph Thomas, landsman recruit.

In addition to these two men, whose names have not been ascertained, were removed to the Naval Asylum, where they succumbed to the disease. Late last night and early this moraing four more deaths resulted. It is said that a lady way visited the infected vessel on Saturday has since died. The two men who died at the Naval Asylum, it is thought, were suffering from some other disease, but the exact state of their cases cannot be ascertained as yes.

# MEXICO.

President Juarez Probably Re-Elected.

The Opposition Becoming Less Violent in Its Denunciations.

Admiral Tegethoff Reported to be About to Leave Mexico Unsuccessful.

The Remains of Maximilian Re-Embalmed.

Celebration of Mexican Independ-

ence Day.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Excitement Attending the Political Can-

and desired to declare the attachment which the class he represented fest for Juarez for his perseverance and heroism, using language not so cultivated as earnost. He was loudly applauded.

After the President's return to his residence he attended an excursion "incog." on the Plaza; but it was a decided failure, for, being almost immediately recognized, the crowd became furious to express their regard for him by embracing him and other such siexican methods of politoness. Compelled to return to his house, he was visited by vast concourses of people, accompanied by bands of masic. Forcing his way to a baicony on the second story, he was addressed by several persons, who represented several classes of society. The air was rest with "First mustre President Viva el Saleador de la República" de. Juarez was finally compelled to reply, and did so as follows:—

Cirraras—The government will comply with all of your demanus—will meet all of your wants. The reorganization of the country is now the chief aim of the government, and peace once established firmly, our whole attention will be devoted to the prosperity of the working man and the welfare of the people generally.

Buring the afternoon of the 16th, although the government desire the aboltshment of built fighting, it was allowed as a sort of special occasion.

The entertainment passed off without any fatality to the men. A few very poor horses were sorely dealt with by the furious built; most of the latter did their part of the performance well, and as the weather was tolerably fine, it was witnessed by several thousands of people of all ages and of both sexes.

On Monday the festivities terminated, as has been the custom for years past, by a greand procession of the dignitaries of State from the Palace to the Alameda, or part, between continuous rows of soldiery extending that efficiency schools, &:; veteran soldiers of the republic bearing the old flags of the times of Hurdée and Hidaigo, succeeded by General Regules, commanding this military district, at the head

Refractory Governors of Guanajuato an Puebla-Imperial Prisoners Set at Liberty. Privileges Granted to Padro Flacker— Canard About Him and the See of Vicana. The English Mission—The American Ex-Consul Otterbourg—Movements of Admira

Returns From the Interior in Favor of Ja-

Returns From the Interior in Favor of Janerz-The Position of Corona and Escobedo-Probable Failure of Tegethoff's Mission-Re-embalming of Maximilian's Remains-They Are Still in Good Condition.
Maxico Ciry, Sept. 30, 1867.
As time passes and the election returns from the interior come in the indications are decidedly in favor of the
success of the Juares ticket. Many prominent men in
this city who were apparently in doubt as to what was
their duty, in view of the cry against the Convocatoria,
have at this, the eleventh hour, declared in favor of have at this, the eleventh hour, declared in favor of President Juarez, and the same is true of many in

concrease Banks and Carby. His soliders and officers of the carby bearing.

At the Alameda one saidy dressed and soliderly in their bearing.

At the Alameda one address are delivered by the embreus lawyer and late General Vicente Riva Palacio, which has been highly commended by the press of the capital. National sealures were threatened to the pressent growth has been address are delivered by a front of the place and plans with gas had to be abandoned; the freework were threatened with total destroyed all the pleasure which the preparations for the palace and plans with gas had to be abandoned; the freework were threatened with total destruction, but were protected from the rain until late in the evening, where the sity unexpectedly cleared up, and the success of Bindago and his associates in applications.

During the empire and the occupancy of the capital by Maximilian this day had each year been ceichraced, and the success of Bindago and his associates in applications of the properties of the properties of the success of Bindago and his associates in applications of the properties of the properties of the contempts of the contrary, all seemed happy, and as evening the growth of the contrary, all seemed happy, and as evening the grand plans was crowded with small knots of men and women singing their national songs and accompanying, them with the easiers and other national muscul lastics.

The earthquake with which we have been threatened by our city editors for some days past has been need by our city editors for some days past has been need by our city editors for some days past has been need by our city editors for some days past has been need by our city editors for some days past has been need by our city editors for some days past has been need by our city editors for some days past has been need by our city editors for some days past has been need by our city editors for some days and the soften and other national muscul lastics.

The earthquake with which we have been charged on the present government